CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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VOL. XI. CHICAGO MONDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 22 1858. NO. 218.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Monday Morning.....Feb. 22, 1858.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING,

TUESDAY EVENING,

At West Market Hall.

THERE WILL BE A

Grand Rally of the Republicans of Chicago

IN WEST MARKET HALL,

On Tuesday Evening, Feb. 23, at 7 o'clock.

The meeting will be addressed by

HON. JOHN WENTWORTH,

HON. N. B. JUDD,

HON. I. N. ARNOLD,

Francis Arneld, Esq., Capt. Schneider,

HERMAN GAUL, Esq., (in German,) and others.

☞ Good Music will be in attendance. 14

A Poor Apology for a Mean Act.

The apology of the *Times* for North's contract in pocketing the proceeds of the benefit given for the poor, is miserably weak, and will damage North in the opinion of every respectable man in Chicago. In his card to the Mayor dated Dec. 7, Mr. North says:

I therefore propose to devote the net proceeds of this entertainment on Friday evening next, the 11th inst., *to the relief of the poor of Chicago*, TO BE HANDED OVER TO YOU, AS CHIEF OFFICER OF THE CITY, AND BY YOU DISTRIBUTED, in such manner as may best subserve the desired object.

Now here is North's shabby excuse for his breach of promise, as given in the *Times* of the 17th inst.

"The reason assigned by Mr. North for not having done so, is satisfactory to us, and will be deemed sufficient by all who are acquainted with Wentworth's proprietities. He was afraid that Wentworth would appropriate the money to his own personal use."

The reason alleged, is a dirty, lying dodge for a disreputable act. Mr. North believed nothing of the kind, and the *Times* knows it. We submit whether the proceeds of that benefit might were not obtained from the people of Chicago *under false pretenses!* and we submit, also, as a legal question, whether he has not rendered himself liable to fine and imprisonment, and at least to prosecution for the recovery of the money for the use of the poor, by all interested in the name of the city!

The poor of the city have been cheated out of about $750, which was specially contributed by our citizens for their relief. The donors who gave the money, intended that it should be disbursed by the "chief officer of the city" for the relief of the destitute. Remember, that it was not Mr. North's money which he has diverted, but the cash of our citizens, expressly contributed by them for the use of the poor under the Mayor's directions, and not for the use of Levi J. North, nor for the purpose of replenishing the treasury of the Democratic Club; nor yet for the purpose of buying an Aldermanic nomination at the hands of the tax-eaters. The voters of the Third Ward will keep these things in mind on election day, when the man who has deliberately violated his written pledge—who has held the word of promise to the ear, and broken it to the hope, asks them for their suffrages.

The Kansas Swamp committee.

We publish in another column a special dispatch to the New York *Herald*, by which the reader will learn what has been the action of the Swamp Committee, appointed under Hamilton Fish, to investigate the circumstances attending the formation of the Lecompton Constitution. It is evident that the labor of that Committee is to be a mere farce—that the majority will accept as conclusive testimony, upon the mooted points, the official documents manufactured for the purposes of fraud, by the very villains into whose conduct it is proposed to inquire. The attempt to get at the truth is to be aided to the very outset, because the investigation, according to those who moved it, is not to ascertain the existence and contents of certain election returns, proclamations, poll books, &c., but, to go behind the papers, and, by the examination of witnesses, learn how those documents were made and what glaring falsehoods they contain. The action of the majority of the Committee, it accepted hereafter as a precedent, will shut off all inquiry, no matter how gross the frauds alleged; because the only cases of these scoundrels will be to have their official papers in proper form. Under the rule laid down by Mr. Stephens, Calhoun and his confederates are safe. They have not been foolish enough to present their papers without attention to the proper manner; and if the oath or sign manual of a notorious villain is assumed to be conclusive evidence of that to which he affixes his signature, or which he supports by affidavit, his triumph will be complete. The man who would forge election returns for the purpose of cheating a majority out of their rights, would not hesitate in swearing to his forgery when committed. CALHOUN will come out of the investigation with flying colors.

We are not familiar enough with parliamentary proceedings to know what is the proper course for the House in such circumstances to adopt. But we are astonished that the Republicans on the Committee do not appeal from the decision of the majority to the House itself; and that the latter does not so reconstruct the Committee that its labors may be something more than a white-washing process for the infernal villains who are the authors of the frauds that Stephens and the Lecomptonites are trying to cover up.

Heavy Judgment at Dogtax—Cook's Appointment.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1858.

When the Senate Committee on Territories met to-day, such was the haste of the majority to get the report before the Chamber, that they did not attend for recalling the various reports. They were proceeded by each other, without any knowledge of the contents of the report of the other. Mr. Green was asked whether the rumor in the newspapers, representing Calhoun as having made a statement, was true, and answered affirmatively, with some caveat as to not having laid it before the Committee. As this was practically embodied in his report, it should be stricken out, but was not. Mr. Green was then subsequently asked whether the statement misrepresented Mr. Douglas' report, and answered affirmatively.

But written affidavits were also received this morning, but was in time with Congress's anticipate the intention of the majority.

This is a gross, palpable and infamous outrage. The majority pledged themselves on Tuesday to give Mr. Bell till Monday to prepare his report; yesterday they resolved on Monday at 10 o'clock, and agreed to report then.

The President has indicated a purpose to appoint Cook to the vacant District Judgeship in Kentucky, after the final vote of the Lecompton Constitution. A delay is occasioned by the absence of his colleague, Mr. Bell, at Memphis, which may keep him one vote, and a majority of the House mean to oust Mr. Bell, and appoint Cook, before the Lecompton question is settled.

There is trouble about the re-appointment of Postmaster Cook at Chicago. When he resigned after the inauguration, his accounts were $12,000 short. Subsequently, he paid a large part of the deficiency, for $15,000 which Secretary Brown refused to pay or allow in credit, till Jo. Lane Stanton, the Postmaster, was compelled to be relinquished to the United States. This is not done yet; consequently Cook's debit still stood against him when nominated. His services under the old bond are now done, and demand to be released or pay the loss his confirmation.

Governor Brown of Tennessee has been put in nomination at St. Louis. The papers are enthusiastic over his personal performances.

GREAT REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING,

IN METROPOLITAN HALL.

Four Thousand Tax-Payers in Council,

GRAND PROCESSION

FROM THE SEVENTH WARD AND THE BAVARIAN SETTLEMENT.

Immense Enthusiasm.

The largest mass meeting ever held in Chicago for any purpose, assembled at Metropolitan Hall on Saturday evening, to ratify the nominations of the Republican Convention. The Hall was thrown open at seven o'clock, and in half an hour thereafter, the body of the house, the galleries, platform, and stairways were filled to their utmost capacity.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. N. B. Judd, on whose motion Hon. MARK SKINNER was elected chairman. The organization of the meeting was then concluded by the election of the following gentlemen as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

	VICE PRESIDENTS.	
H A Hoffman,	Thomas Dyer,	Seth Pelhamus,
H T Dooly,	James Dooley,	Valentine Smith,
M D Ullman,	Geo F Foster,	Geo W Gage,
J W Montgomery,	I O'F Price,	Peter Weis,
Hermann Thiersch,	S W Rumsey,	A D Titsworth,
Dr Rauenhoidee,	Geo W Dole,	J C Denham,
J W Gaius,	Paul Anderson,	A C Hesing,
Werner Lind,	Wm Bross,	Jno Wentworth,
Chas Gray,	Geo Armour,	F W Morse,
A G Throop,	Alex Loomis,	J Rumsey,
Wm Stellings,	William Colby,	Wm Kinzie,
A G Throop,	B Green,	Caspar Butler,
C M Reed,	Jno Wright,	Andrew Exall,
John J Hamlin,	S S Baker,	Charles Lawrence,
John B Ashly,	Chas Gaskill,	Julius A Reming,
Wm F M Rivers,	Charles Wall,	Jno Dean,
L Zeigler,	B S Cockrell,	W L Newberry,
Jno S Wentworth,	Jno Dean,	Jno Wright,
Joseph Beach,	Jas F Wentworth,	J G Lyon,
Calvin DeWolf,	J A Wilson,	Thomas Hoyne,
J H Elsdon,	Charles Spear,	H H Gray,
F Tuttle,	J G Dean,	S S Gilbert,
H H Fox,	I F Mitchell,	O H Salisbury,
	James Doty.	
	SECRETARIES.	
Horace White,	Chas Kleene,	Claude Pratt,
A P C Mueller,	C L Wilson,	P Crosster.
Wm Bross,	H Sanders,	

The President then introduced ISAAC N. ARNOLD, Esq. to the meeting. Mr. Arnold said it was apparent from the looks of the audience before him, that the only practical question before the Republicans was, how many thousand majority they should give their ticket. [Applause, and cries of "5000?" "5000?"—"three cheers for 5000."] Mr. Arnold made a stirring speech of about ten minutes duration, when the proceedings were interrupted by the arrival of a procession of 500 Germans from the Bavarian Settlement in the 7th Ward. The President requested the audience to make room for the representation of the 7th, and by dint of filling the aisles and dove tailing generally throughout the hall, most of the procession found places. Mr. Arnold then resumed and introduced Hon. JAMES E. WYMAN, late *Democratic* member of the Legislature from Cook County.

Mr. WYMAN said that up to the introduction of the Lecompton Constitution into Congress, and the President's message thereon, he had always co-operated with the Democratic party. Since the precipitation of this fatal and infamous measure upon the country he had absolved himself of all allegiance to that party. [Applause.] He would deem himself less than human if he assented to the monstrous doctrine embodied in the Democratic party; and now, to-night, for the first time, he came forward to express his determination no longer to act with an organization so foully treacherous to principles of free government. [Great applause.] The Democratic party was too progressive for him. He couldn't begin to keep up with it. [Laughter.] He thought the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise unwise, but he had been acquiesced in that, hoping the vexed question of slavery would there find its resting place. But hardly had the Nebraska excitement passed when the Democracy took a new stride where he could never follow them. Though born in the South, though all his sympathies were with a slaveholding people, he could never submit to be manacled by the chains of party drill for the shrinking purposes of disunionists and fire-eaters. [Continued applause.]

The President then introduced F. ANDREAS, Esq., who was selected by the German Republicans to address them in their own language. Mr. Arnold spoke about half an hour in an impassioned strain, and his remarks were received with vociferous applause from the whole audience.

The Lombard Club then sang the "Star Spangled Banner"—the whole audience joining in the chorus.

Mr. WENTWORTH was then loudly called for. He came forward and said that he had recently had a fall. Like Senator Douglas he had tumbled down on a platform of his own construction. [Excessive laughter.] He did not feel quite ready to make a speech, but would introduce a "fine old Irish gentleman," a sterling Republican, who had lived in Chicago 25 years—Dr. WM. B. EGAN.

Dr. EGAN pronounced a glowing eulogy on JOHN C. HAINES, the Republican nominee for Mayor, and promised him a larger majority than was ever given in Chicago for anybody. The Doctor's remarks were received with loud cheers.

Mr. WENTWORTH then resumed the stand and made a lengthy speech, which was loudly applauded throughout.

JOHN C. HAINES, Esq., was then vociferously called for. Mr. Haines came forward and was received with three rousing cheers. Mr. Haines excused himself from making a speech. He had come to the meeting to see and to listen to the speeches of others. What he had seen and heard was satisfactory to himself and to every Republican in Chicago. [Applause.] If elected to the high office for which he had been nominated, he would discharge its duties to the best of his abilities. Further than that he could not promise. Politically, he was part and parcel of the Republican platform. [Loud cheers.]

The Glee Club then sang the "Marseillaise;" after which the meeting adjourned with nine cheers for JOHN C. HAINES and the whole Republican ticket.

The meeting was the largest one ever held in the city, and more voters went away unable to procure admission to the Hall, than the whole number who "ratified" the Democratic nominations at Light Guard Hall.

A Question for Levi J. North to Answer.

Editors Tribune—Allow me to ask Levi J. North a question through your columns:

If you were afraid the Mayor would misappropriate the proceeds of the Benefit for the poor, so you pretend, why did you not place the money in the hands of the Chicago Relief Society? Were you afraid that they also would convert it to their personal uses? I had intended to vote for you, until I saw your excuse in the *Times*, which disgusted me. I shall now support your opponent. Mr. Farwell, an honest man, and hope every Democrat who has any respect for himself, will do likewise.

A THIRD WARD DEMOCRAT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17, 1858.

TREMONT HOUSE, Secretary Relief Society:

Dear Sir—Please find enclosed a check for one hundred dollars, to be devoted to the relief of the poor of Chicago. We will accept your order as good for twenty-five persons for ten days.

Yours truly,

GARY BROS. & DEARS.

RELIEF ROOMS, Feb. 18, 1858.

GARY BROS. & DEARS.

Gents.—In behalf of the Society, and of those unfortunate persons for whose welfare it exists, I take pleasure in returning sincere thanks for your generous and timely donation, and liberal offer to feed the poor.

The many and urgent calls upon the Society for aid, render it desirable that others should do likewise.

Very respectfully,

H. WARNER,

Sec'y U. R. S. & A. S.

CITY ITEMS.

CITY CASHIER.—Feb. 22.—Haines takes the Mayor's office in 15 days.

That $300 License.

"As a member of this Council from the 7th Ward, I second the motion, and vote for $300 license."

JAMES L. HOWE,
Democratic Candidate for Marshal.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet at Hoak's Hotel, corner of Blue Island Avenue and Eleventh street, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 24. Come one and all; prepare for the struggle. By order of the Club. R. B. BROWN, Sec'y.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC MEETING ON THE NORTH SIDE.—A meeting of the Union Democratic Association of North Chicago, will be held on Tuesday evening, 23d inst., at Mr. Gilford's house, on Market street, near Chicago Avenue.

National and city Democrats attend.

PAYE. HERMAN, President.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The Tenth Ward Republican Club will meet at Hoak's Hotel, corner Blue Island avenue and Eleventh street, on this, Monday, evening, Feb. 22d. All Republicans are earnestly requested to attend.

By order of the Club. R. B. BROWN, Sec.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—Republican meetings will be held every evening this week at the following named places:

Monday, at Bebb's house, east side of Clark street, a little above Division st.

Tuesday, at Leidler's, 207 North Clark.

Wednesday, at North Market Hall.

Thursday, at Bebb's, again.

Friday, at Leidler's again.

Saturday, at North Market Hall.

All Republicans must attend! We must work, for we are determined to carry the Eighth.

W. H. HUCKINEY, President.

JAMES R. BROWNE, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN MEETING ON TUESDAY NIGHT, AT WEST MARKET HALL.—There will be a grand rally of the Republicans of Chicago in West Market Hall, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, Feb. 23d, at 7 o'clock.

The meeting will be addressed by Hon. John Wentworth, Hon. N. B. Judd, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Francis Arneld, Esq., Capt. Schneider, H. Kettelmann, Esq., (in German) and others.

Let there be the biggest turn-out yet of the season. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. The West Side is assured for 500 majority for Haines and the whole ticket; and we must "see it," and "go a hundred better."

SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—There will be a *fete, Oval* for the children of the Indiana Street Mission S. S. in the Industrial School room, No. 53 Indiana st., west of Market st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends of this enterprise are invited to attend.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—Mr. A. S. Latta, of Cincinnati, will bring one of his celebrated 24 steel Steam Fire Engines to this city week after next, to give our board of underwriters, city authorities and citizens an opportunity to pass judgment upon its merits, and to compare its capabilities with the "Long John."

ALL RIGHT AGAIN.—The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., which was blocked by ice on Thursday, is again open. The track has been cleared through the whole extent of the line, and trains began to run regularly again on Saturday. This we learn by a telegraph dispatch from the Superintendent at Logansport.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONEERING IN LIMBO.—Edward Flanagan, Martin Franklin and Wm. Sexton, prominent Democrats in the 7th Ward, were fined $5 each, Saturday, and sent to the Bridewell for 30 days, for stealing planks, out platform planks, but street planks. They wanted "Tim Hine" to "defend 'em," but he wouldn't be bought. The last fact was soon after them, they were on their way to the Bridewell, "regardless, alone, unfriended, melancholy, slow."

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—The Managers of the Light Guard Ball, having heard intimations of dissatisfaction from some sources, on account of not having received invitations from the Committee, would respectfully state to the public, that it has not been the intention to have their circulars considered as invitations, but their intent was to bring a notice of the affair before the public—and as such they have been sent out promiscuously, and without any particular pains-taking. The Committee invite all respectable citizens to favor them with their company, promising all the attention they can give to them.

By order of the COMMITTEE.

HOW TO MAKE A STOCK OF DRY GOODS GO OFF AT 20 PACES.—Get them damaged by fire and water, and then offer them for sale, when all the women in town will rush to the store to buy, and pay any price that may be asked for them. We have seen it tried and never knew the experiment to fail. Let a stock of goods pass into the hands of an assignee to be sold at auction for the benefit of creditors, at whatever sacrifice, and the bidders will be few and the competition spiritless. But let it be given out that the same goods, which would not be sold at auction, have received injury from the elements, and, as if by magic, the grave of sale will immediately be thronged with eager and excited multitudes of extortion, who will speedily scrape on the whole stock. The female gender has been on exercise to male philosophers since the first heritage of rural experiments were made on the banks of the Euphrates.

SNOW, SLEIGHING, HOUSE FLAGS.—We have never seen better sleighing in Chicago, and never seen more people enjoy it. The weather is most delightful; it is neither too hot nor too cold, and the snow is plenty deep enough for the very best sleighing. Horse flesh is made to suffer; rugs are made to go for $10 which never went it before; the wind and bottom of every four-legged animal in the substance of a horse are put to their fullest test; speed and endurance are the qualities most prized—speed at least to perform 10 miles per hour, and endurance to keep the entire racing at that velocity all night until broad daylight, when the driver will go home with the gal in the morning. Snow is a great invention, and is put to as many uses as *succedanea* for the promotion of human felicity in the region of Chicago.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS.—Music can perhaps only be truly understood as a good and elevating art, when performed by an orchestra. There we see many instruments, with particular characteristics, combined to express one idea, every instrument, by its different character, producing an effect peculiar to itself. The impressions of a solo instrument can appear only feeble, when compared with the power of an orchestra. In its leader concentrates all. Therefore we look to him, we follow him in all his motions, and we see him carry the orchestra with him to the climax of enthusiasm. It is, therefore, that an orchestra leader must combine with a thorough musical knowledge, genius—which inspires him in his actions and which makes him infuse his spirit into the performers.

These thoughts suggested themselves to us in last Saturday's Afternoon Concert, when we saw Mr. Unger lead. Gratitude to him, for the enjoyments offered in this first concert, forces us to congratulate the public of Chicago on the fact that in our midst resides, at present, such a leader. Though the hall was only moderately filled, we are sure, when his merits are known, an appreciative audience will reward his efforts, and enable him to go on, until in orchestral concerts, we can compete with the most advanced cities on the continent. Without going into a minute criticism, we will only state, that we heard but one opinion from several of the best musicians of this city, and that was, that it was the best concert ever given in Chicago. We believe that the grand effects of the two orchestras, told on each of the audience.

The public, humbugged so much, generally hesitate, before supporting a new enterprise, but Mr. Unger's concerts have by their true merits a claim, which a Chicago community cannot fail to acknowledge by a liberal support. The importance of an aesthetical education is gradually being understood, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold concerts, which refine, ennoble and add to the true enjoyments of life.

A very competent musical critic, temporarily in this city, furnishes the following notice of Mr. Unger's first Saturday Afternoon Concert:

"Mr. J. Unger's first concert was well attended, and in general was a satisfactory one. Both overtures were performed with great precision by the orchestra. The second was executed quite in the spirit of its great composer—Beethoven—and has to be repeated with great applause from a large part of the audience.

Less satisfaction followed Mr. Staab's performance on the piano, which may be attributed to his disappointment, by the somewhat tardy arrival of the instrument in the concert saloon, and though Mr. S. proved himself to possess technical skill and quickness, we failed to note that feeling and sensitive execution which is necessary for a piano to produce any effect at all in a great concert hall.

Delle Grotz's grand violin concert, one of his most difficult compositions, was executed by M. de Cleque. The ease and security with which he overcame the most difficult passages, as well as the perfection of his staccato, mark him as an artist on his instrument. The finale of the concert, consisted of a grand pot-pourri. Mr. D. will understand how to combine and melt together, the most different tunes to perfect harmony. This excellent instrumental arrangement corresponds to his deserved reputation as a competent musical Director. Inspiring and most effective was the second part of the pot-pourri, of which not a little is attributed to the excellent brass band. The whole was justly applauded.

PERFORMANCES OF THE STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—The following is the official report of the Superintendent of public Works in relation to the trial of the steam fire-engine, made Saturday afternoon:

The first performance was the throwing of four streams of the following size: two 1 1-8 inches, one 1 1-4 inches, one 1 1-2 inches. The distance reached by the 1 1-8 inch streams was measured and found to be 110 feet. The gauge showing a pressure of 60 pounds on the stait, to 30 pounds, which maintained the distance.

2. Under from 30 to 45 pounds—two 1 1-4 inch streams reached a distance of 170 feet against the wind. The water surface in the river from which the water is drawn, is eleven feet below the street where the distance is measured.

3d. Under 30 pounds pressure—one 1 1-2 inch stream 165 feet horizontally, or vertically 15 feet above a five story building (Gaule's.)

4th. Under a pressure of from 30 to 45 pounds with two leads of hose through a 2 inch nozzle, 135 feet horizontally; vertically about 30 feet over Couch's Buildings, four story.

5th. With the water furnished by the hydrant corner of La Salle and South Water Streets, which cannot furnish the average supply of water, it threw a stream through 1 1-8 inch nozzle, with hardly any intermission, which several times reached 105 feet horizontally under a pressure of 40 pounds. The water surface for the last three measurements was 6 feet below the street.

CONSPIRACY TO RESCUE ONE DAUGHTER OF A RESPECTABLE CITIZEN TO PROSTITUTION.—This alleged conspiracy was brought before Justice King on Friday, the 19th inst., by the girl's parents—the victim appearing as prosecuting witness. The parties implicated are two persons named James M. Speer and John Kirk. Mary McCarthy, the person whose character has been ruined, is a very lady-like appearing young girl, 16 years of age; and, like most girls of her age, is fond of dancing—her parents having injudiciously allowed her to attend parties of this description, with young men whose characters are not the best, and whose influence over her has accomplished her ruin. Through the acquaintances she made at these parties, she was induced to attend balls of a still worse character, such as no respectable lady can visit with safety—public masquerades and fancy-dress parties—to which any person, upon buying a ticket, can gain admittance. At one of these masquerade balls, she first met the defendants—about three weeks ago, at Union Hall, 71 West Lake street. We give her testimony in her own words:

I first became acquainted with Speer three weeks ago last Thursday night; I was at a masquerade ball at Union Hall; my sister was with me; Speer went to see Mary with Miss Gunning; I was introduced to Speer by Miss Gunning; I was dancing with him between us, except that he asked me if I was acquainted with Miss Gunning; he said he knew her; I met Kirk, for the first time, at the same ball; it was he who gave the party; his wife introduced him to me; he asked me to dance with him; I met him two weeks ago last Tuesday night, at a masquerade ball given in the West Market Hall; when I first went in, Speer asked me if I was not acquainted with Miss Gunning; I told him I was; I left with Speer; I left my sister there; I went to see Mary with Miss Gunning; I was introduced to Speer by Miss Gunning; I told him I had engaged to go home with Ed Brown; he then asked me if Ed was to stay all night; I told him he was not; who was to stay with me; I told him no one; I told him to stay with me; he asked me if I would go out with a gentleman; I told him I would not, and asked who he was; he answered, a business man; I told him I had no business; he asked me why I would not go out with this man; I replied, because I would not go out with any man; he said he heard I had done so; I told him it was not so, and left him; I had no other conversation with him that evening; saw him the same evening at Mary's; I think I have anything to do with that ball; Kirk's wife called me to her, and said her husband wanted to speak with me; he asked me if I would come to his house at two o'clock the next day; his wife asked me the same, and said, "Is your sister going to-morrow; if you do, there is money in your pocket"; she also asked me if I would come and live with her, to which I replied, yes; no other conversation took place between myself and Kirk's wife; I did not go to Kirk's house, as he requested me to.

This ball was one of the many disreputable gatherings which have been frequent during the present winter, and at which abandoned women and dissolute young men congregate, whose conversation and actions are of the lowest and most vulgar kind.

She further states in her testimony that she met Speer two weeks after at a dance, on Clark Street, at which place she had been several times before, and conversed with him. He was very attentive to her, and tried to persuade her to meet him, to which request she refused to accede. He, however, called at her house the next day, and after finding that they were alone and not likely to be interrupted, he addressed her in such language as—"Do you think of turning out?" "How would you like to be kept?" He took a great interest in Miss Rosh is made to suffer; rugs are made to go for $10 which never went it before; the wind and bottom of every four-legged animal in the substance of a horse are put to their fullest test; speed and endurance are the qualities most prized—speed at least to perform 10 miles per hour, and endurance to keep the entire racing at that velocity all night until broad daylight, when the driver will go home with the gal in the morning. Snow is a great invention, and is put to as many uses as *succedanea* for the promotion of human felicity in the region of Chicago.

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Delle Grotz's grand violin concert, one of his most difficult compositions, was executed by M. de Cleque. The ease and security with which he overcame the most difficult passages, as well as the perfection of his staccato, mark him as an artist on his instrument. The finale of the concert, consisted of a grand pot-pourri. Mr. D. will understand how to combine and melt together, the most different tunes to perfect harmony. This excellent instrumental arrangement corresponds to his deserved reputation as a competent musical Director. Inspiring and most effective was the second part of the pot-pourri, of which not a little is attributed to the excellent brass band. The whole was justly applauded.

PERFORMANCES OF THE STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—The following is the official report of the Superintendent of public Works in relation to the trial of the steam fire-engine, made Saturday afternoon:

The first performance was the throwing of four streams of the following size: two 1 1-8 inches, one 1 1-4 inches, one 1 1-2 inches. The distance reached by the 1 1-8 inch streams was measured and found to be 110 feet. The gauge showing a pressure of 60 pounds on the stait, to 30 pounds, which maintained the distance.

2. Under from 30 to 45 pounds—two 1 1-4 inch streams reached a distance of 170 feet against the wind. The water surface in the river from which the water is drawn, is eleven feet below the street where the distance is measured.

3d. Under 30 pounds pressure—one 1 1-2 inch stream 165 feet horizontally, or vertically 15 feet above a five story building (Gaule's.)

4th. Under a pressure of from 30 to 45 pounds with two leads of hose through a 2 inch nozzle, 135 feet horizontally; vertically about 30 feet over Couch's Buildings, four story.

5th. With the water furnished by the hydrant corner of La Salle and South Water Streets, which cannot furnish the average supply of water, it threw a stream through 1 1-8 inch nozzle, with hardly any intermission, which several times reached 105 feet horizontally under a pressure of 40 pounds. The water surface for the last three measurements was 6 feet below the street.

CONSPIRACY TO RESCUE ONE DAUGHTER OF A RESPECTABLE CITIZEN TO PROSTITUTION.—This alleged conspiracy was brought before Justice King on Friday, the 19th inst., by the girl's parents—the victim appearing as prosecuting witness. The parties implicated are two persons named James M. Speer and John Kirk. Mary McCarthy, the person whose character has been ruined, is a very lady-like appearing young girl, 16 years of age; and, like most girls of her age, is fond of dancing—her parents having injudiciously allowed her to attend parties of this description, with young men whose characters are not the best, and whose influence over her has accomplished her ruin. Through the acquaintances she made at these parties, she was induced to attend balls of a still worse character, such as no respectable lady can visit with safety—public masquerades and fancy-dress parties—to which any person, upon buying a ticket, can gain admittance. At one of these masquerade balls, she first met the defendants—about three weeks ago, at Union Hall, 71 West Lake street. We give her testimony in her own words:

I first became acquainted with Speer three weeks ago last Thursday night; I was at a masquerade ball at Union Hall; my sister was with me; Speer went to see Mary with Miss Gunning; I was introduced to Speer by Miss Gunning; I was dancing with him between us, except that he asked me if I was acquainted with Miss Gunning; he said he knew her; I met Kirk, for the first time, at the same ball; it was he who gave the party; his wife introduced him to me; he asked me to dance with him; I met him two weeks ago last Tuesday night, at a masquerade ball given in the West Market Hall; when I first went in, Speer asked me if I was not acquainted with Miss Gunning; I told him I was; I left with Speer; I left my sister there; I went to see Mary with Miss Gunning; I was introduced to Speer by Miss Gunning; I told him I had engaged to go home with Ed Brown; he then asked me if Ed was to stay all night; I told him he was not; who was to stay with me; I told him no one; I told him to stay with me; he asked me if I would go out with a gentleman; I told him I would not, and asked who he was; he answered, a business man; I told him I had no business; he asked me why I would not go out with this man; I replied, because I would not go out with any man; he said he heard I had done so; I told him it was not so, and left him; I had no other conversation with him that evening; saw him the same evening at Mary's; I think I have anything to do with that ball; Kirk's wife called me to her, and said her husband wanted to speak with me; he asked me if I would come to his house at two o'clock the next day; his wife asked me the same, and said, "Is your sister going to-morrow; if you do, there is money in your pocket"; she also asked me if I would come and live with her, to which I replied, yes; no other conversation took place between myself and Kirk's wife; I did not go to Kirk's house, as he requested me to.

This ball was one of the many disreputable gatherings which have been frequent during the present winter, and at which abandoned women and dissolute young men congregate, whose conversation and actions are of the lowest and most vulgar kind.

She further states in her testimony that she met Speer two weeks after at a dance, on Clark Street, at which place she had been several times before, and conversed with him. He was very attentive to her, and tried to persuade her to meet him, to which request she refused to accede. He, however, called at her house the next day, and after finding that they were alone and not likely to be interrupted, he addressed her in such language as—"Do you think of turning out?" "How would you like to be kept?" He took a great interest in her; would go and get her a nice boarding-house, where she could play cards, &c., &c. Before he left her he made her swear that she would not reveal anything that he had said to her.

It further appeared in evidence, that both Speer and the "wife" of Kirk stated to her that Speer was employed by a South Water Street merchant, to get possession of the girl for him. The price to be paid for the service was $100.

On the second day of the examination, (Saturday,) Miss McCarthy was called to the stand by the defendants' counsel, and questioned. She stated that she made the acquaintance of Harriet Williams, (a prostitute,) at the Lake View House; she went home with Miss Williams, and stayed at her house in State Street, for several days. There she was given the name of Louisa Montrose, and was questioned as to her intentions of leading a life of illfame. She answered that she was afraid her father would make a row; but the woman Williams said that if her father came there she would tell him that Mary was the mistress of a man who had gone to New York, and who had left her there until his return.

At this house Miss McCarthy was visited by the patrons of the establishment, and by several of our "first" men, heads of families, who offered her presents—costly ones—not for present, but future favors.

While remaining at this house, Miss McCarthy testifies as to what transpired there, as follows:

A man came to see me; we went into the back room; the door was locked; he made overtures to me; I recognized him; he told me he was married man, and had daughters; he offered me $25; I said nothing; the next night he came again, and brought another man, whose he called ——, or ——, and ——, Wabash Avenue; one morning he came again, and we went to ——'s; he gave me $5; Capt. —— of the —— took me from No. 4's bed to his room; I went to a ball with Anderson; —— made me promise to come to his room next Sunday night; he came and two other gentlemen who asked me to go to church with them; I refused.

Mary Jane McCarthy again examined: Knew Mrs. Fisher about two months; was to go to Capt. Yates' in the country, to go to school; at Mary Fisher's I took supper once or twice; did not hear a conversation between Mumford and Fitz that they would pay my board and clothing if I would lead a virtuous life; one young man gave me a ball dress; he asked me to go to a party with him at Kinney's; I told him I had no dress, and he asked my father if he might give me a dress; said he did not care, and he gave me the dress; I did not want it, but he said he would use to take them all down; I have been in Mrs. Clark's house.

Agnes Lloyd examined: Have known Mary Jane about six years; have seen her at my place a great many times; I stay at Elsie Fisher's; she said she was willing to come there and turn out and board, if Louis did not get into trouble with her father. She asked me if I had seen Ed. Brun; she said (swearing) "don't have anything to do with him;" I asked her why she had anything to do with such a ——looking fellow as he was; I said he was a ——.

The examination was continued to Tuesday after-

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE,
Saturday Evening, Feb. 20, 1858.

CURRENCY is becoming scarce, one cause of which is that the State Banks are refusing many of their issues. Both Illinois and Michigan banks are "out of funds" to that they may be ready for any emergency. It is thought $2 in each of their issues may be called in by the auditor of Illinois. Large additions of currency, too, have gone to the country, recently, in payment for cattle and hogs; but this will gradually return for the purchase of merchandise, for which purpose it is wanted. Exchange on New York is quite plenty, Bankers' rates being 30@35c buying, and 75c selling. The large shipments of Pork, recently, cause this full supply of exchange.

The advance in cheese is held, as an yesterday, at very fancy factory, 9c; dairy, 8c.

Accounts from the LUBERA country, particularly Green Bay, represent the quantity being manufactured as about as large as usual; the recent severe cold and largely to the advantage of the quantity of this article.

Of the CHICAGO MARKET for the week, the Democratic organ says: "There is a general disposition to advance. Sugar, molasses and butter, in consequence of light stocks at the end of winter, and the unfavorable report from planters in regard to the yield of the ensuing year. Flour, it would seem, will materially control this great southern produce. We quote sugar at 6½@7c; molasses 30@35c; butter 10@12c; cheese 8@9c. Flour is the only article which has not been raised in consequence of the recent rains. It would require about a week of such weather as we have had to put the roads in good condition for heavy loads. Wheat is coming in very slowly, and prices are nominal. Corn has been in active demand from Indiana and Michigan.

RECEIPTS of principal articles by rail, yesterday, Feb. 19th, were 1,425 bbls flour; 13,564 bus wheat; 760 bus corn; 2,000 bus oats; 1,000 bus barley; 1,000 bus rye; 1,000 bus potatoes; 4,775 lbs provisions; 225 coops; 1,400 dressed and live hogs.

The following are transactions and sentiment related to-day:

FLOUR—A good demand and sales of 2,000 bbls, with small supply; a lot of some 300 bbls superfine sold to-day on private terms—but at an advance on previous rates. Two lots of spring extras also sold, 50 bbls at $5,10; and 40 bbls at $5.

WHEAT—Sales limited. Some 1,200 bus spring reported at 84c in store, though holders generally refuse to sell less than 85c, at which, probably considerable quantities in small lots could have been had—buyers offered 84½c, and 84c was said to have been offered for 17,000 bus; a single car load sold at this; a car of corn went to store at 84c.

CORN—Unchanged; sale of two cars, new, at 35c; 2 do 35½c, on track.

OATS—Buy

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Monday Morning.....Feb. 25, 1856.

That Haines Letter.

The Times branded with Another Falsehood.

"When the gods would destroy they first make mad." It does seem as if the editor of the Chicago *Times* had lost his wits, and become a raving maniac. Every day since the nomination of JOHN C. HAINES, he has been pitching headlong from one lie into another. Each morning he hatches a new falsehood against the Republican candidate. On Saturday he performed an Indian war dance over a *lie* which he copied from black mail Cook's paper; he endorses it, swears to it, adds to it, and yells with delight over it.

The scalping of the *Advertiser* received, or says he received, a note from "L. C. Haines directing him to stop his dirty paper, and he published the note in his sheet, charging that JOHN C. HAINES, the Republican candidate for Mayor, wrote it! He introduces it with a typographical flourish of twelve-display lines. Here is the letter as it appears in the *Times* and *Advertiser*:

CHICAGO, Feb. 14, 1856.

G. W. J. COOK—Sir; Please discontinue my paper, and send your bill to me, (box 1443.) I don't intend to be a patron of a Buck Nigger Democrat paper, if I know it.... Yours is a pretty sneaking paper certainly. If you don't stop it this time, and send my bill as I have ordered you, you may consider your paper, when sent to me as thrown away.

J. C. HAINES.

The *Times* snaps this up, and rolls the sweet morsel under its tongue. Ass climber to show what it must be the Republican candidate it says!

"By a remarkable coincidence, however, box No. 1443, post office, is the box of the candidate for Mayor, and how this accident has happened is more than we can account for."

In the first place, JOHN C. HAINES, the "Daily Miller," and next Mayor of Chicago, never wrote that letter! He never heard of it until Saturday; he never saw it until a friend showed him the *Times* concluding it.

Secondly—JOHN C. HAINES has no "box 1443" in the Post Office, nor has he a box of any other number. He has a drawer which is a very different thing; and the number of his drawer does not correspond with the aforesaid box, by more than 1,300. Post-Master PRICE will certify to these facts, if necessary.

Third—Our belief is that the editor of the *Times* forged the letter for COOK to publish; or that COOK forged the letter for SHANAHAN to copy. There is only one other hypothesis that we can think of, which is this: There is a man we can name of JOSIAH D. HAINES, who resides near Bull's Head. Last year he lived on Wells street, near Harrison, according to the Directory of 1857. This original signs his name J. D. Haines. His no relation of JOHN C. that we can learn. Frequently his letters get into Mr. Haines' drawer. It is possible that he took the *Advertiser*, and when COOK changed it into a "buck-nigger democratic paper" he, in connexion with nearly every citizen in the West Division, ordered it discontinued. He was indignant at the treachery of the miserable loafer, and spurned it from his door, as every decent man is doing. But the more probable supposition is, that COOK forged the letter under SHANAHAN'S instructions, in accordance with the liar-eater's programme to coin new lies each day, and keep the Republicans employed in refuting them. Like old Grimes' hen, the *Times* lays two lies a day, and on Sunday it lays three.

The croak of carrion crow COOK, will be heard till March 3d, when Brainard and Greenebaum's money will gin sent like the Yankee's salt, and the crow itself will become carrion.

The Times Hugging Buchanan Democrats.

EDITOR TIMES:—The Chicago *Times* pretends to oppose the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, because the people did not have a fair hearing in its ratification, thus would think that the editor of that paper, after such manifestations of devotion to popular will would scorn to have his name connected with a meeting which has for its object the prostration of the principle which he professes to uphold. But such is not the fact, as you will see by the proceedings of a meeting held in a public place, and in a public manner, last week to set the Buchanan Democracy right.

At the call of National Democrats was held, last Tuesday evening, at Market Street, near Chicago Avenue, to form a Buchanan Democratic Club.—There were about 250 voters present. Speeches were made by Owen McGeehy, Esq., L. H. O'Connor, M. W. Hagen, J. N. O'Sullivan-Ring, and Patrick Kinsella, Esq., Chairman of the meeting. Resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing President Buchanan, and in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The proceedings of this large and respectable meeting of "National Democrats," couched in respectful and proper language, and duly signed, was carried by the officers of the meeting, to the Times office for publication. Cameron, the little round-head Scotchman, in an impudent, snarling style refused to permit their insertion into his precious democratic (?) sheet.

The astonished committee next walked upon the owner Mahoney, JARED W. SPEARS, and renewed their request, offering to pay for it as an advertisement; but his lordship refused their request, and told them they could get their Buchanan proceedings published in the Black Republican papers, but not in the *Times*! The committee were forced to avail themselves of the courtesy of the opposition journals to make public the proceedings of a regular *Democratic* meeting!!

The Buchanan Democrats are resolved not to be browbeaten and pad-locked by any such people as the editors of the *Times*. Another meeting will be held at the same place to-morrow evening, to be followed up by more meetings in different parts of the city. And the Buchanan men have further more resolved not to vote for Dr. PEARSON, or any one else on his ticket who will not avow himself in favor of the Administration position on the Kansas question, and to be a supporter of President Buchanan. They are resolutely resolved to rebuke *Times* in the party, and will treat as theologasts all persons seeking office by Democratic votes, who refuse to support the principles and measures of this Democratic administration. No Douglas hater and facilitator on the so-called Democratic ticket, will receive the votes of the Buchanan Democrats.

They are bound to purify the party; to smoke it out; and shall be disappointed if this inability is not shown more decidedly as soon as the Legislature repeals the obligation the banks now rest under of taking each other's notes.

A NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

Money in Philadelphia.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1856.

Our money market presents to day a variety of contradictions. You cannot sell a good mortgage under 10 per cent discount, nor can you borrow money readily with mortgages as collateral. Not because these securities are doubtful, but because the habits of those who deal in money seem to have undergone a change. They prefer a movable security, a railroad or corporation bond, or bank stock—something that will circulate from hand to hand more readily than a mortgage, and less hampered by legal formalities. The city is so full of these up to three mortgages into the background. Then the rates for money are as various as the channels in which different parties operate. You may lend money in some quarters where you cannot get over 6 per cent, while there are others in which you may lend any amount of first-class securities at 12. The railroads and coal companies which have floating debts, or unfinished works which must be completed, are borrowing money at the latter figure. Yet money is unquestionably abundant, especially at bank, where more first class paper would be discounted if more of it were made. Some of our country banks, however, are already staggering under the load cast upon them by the sudden resumption here. Collgrove, having made divers a legal tender for some of $5 or less, some of the country banks are taking advantage of this, and clogging the redemption of their notes with an interpretation of their own. They contend that a demand for redemption is not legal unless made on each note separately—that is, a man with a hundred five dollar bills cannot assume that they are worth $500, and so call for gold, but that they must make a hundred separate demands for $5 each, whereupon the change is counted four in Biddle's money, thus consuming a large amount of time to convert a small amount of notes. This quibbling is of course a mere trick to tire out applicants and drive them off. But it is an evidence of weakness in a thoroughly healthy to pay. This is what I foreshadowed some weeks ago, and shall be disappointed if this inability is not shown more decidedly as soon as the Legislature repeals the obligation the banks now rest under of taking each other's notes.

From Washington.

The Heads of the Democratic Men Cut off by the Whigs.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1856.

The die is cast; the line of demarcation is drawn. To-day the Postmaster of Chicago, Mr. William Price, the intimate friend of Senator Douglas and the pliant tool of the editor of the Chicago *Times*, was removed, and the Hon. James Buchanan, Lewis Cook, one of the stand by national Democrats, and the most efficient practical politicians in the State, re-appointed. This is to be followed up by the appointment of Col. Carpenter as Marshal of the Northern District of the State, in the place of Mr. James Davidson, the present Marshal, anti-Lecomptonite. Other anti-Lecomptonites in the State will have to make room for national men; and it should not be surprising if every succeeding federal officer in Illinois were to be displaced by a reliable Democrat of the true stamp. We shall now see whether there is room in the State for three parties—the Democratic, the Black Republican and the Douglas party.

The news from Chicago is that the Douglas anti-Lecompton ticket for Mayor, and other nominees of the Anti-Lecompton Convention, will be utterly defeated; and that immediately afterwards the national Democratic party will be re-organized and placed on a permanent footing. As to having one set of Democrats in Illinois, and another in Indiana and Pennsylvania, it is too absurd to be seriously entertained.

In the State of Ohio, the reform ball was started to-day by the appointment of Gen. McLean Postmaster at Columbus. The Cleveland Postmaster's conversion came too late. He will walk the plank in a day or two at the farthest, to make room for a national man of lower double and more definite principles. The reform movements will, no doubt, reach Michigan and Wisconsin. In the former State, Gov. Case left all his appointments to Senator Stuart; and as Mr. Stuart himself is compromised by the late rebellion, some of his associates in Michigan will have to go back to the ranks.

There will, in all probability, be a torchlight procession on the return of Ike Cook to the Chicago Post Office, and a thorough overhauling of all the subordinates. They will, no doubt, freely return to the condition of pulpy lar sovereigns, from which they were improperly elevated by any claimants to office. It is expected that many of them will immediately leave for Kansas.

The Scandinavians Again.

For the Daily Tribune.

Out of pity for that stalking sham, the Times of this city, which in its issue of the 17th inst. attempted to explain to its Border-Ruffian supporters, the reason of the Scandinavians adhering to the Republican party, and other things in connection, permit me, in a few words, to enlighten that audacious paper, and its weak minded patrons, on the subject. Although many, with me, scribble it far beneath our dignity, to recognize the Times as an authority, yet I will, for a while, humiliate myself to give it a called for correction.

In the land of our birth, it is always required that a public writer should have some knowledge of the things that he would discourse, ere he is permitted to come before the public, and more so when he bases his denunciation upon history, that could be well known to any schoolboy. But this scullion writer, in the Times, seems to set aside all such requirements, and without shame of his ignorance, replies in and says of the Scandinavians:—"Doomed in their land of nativity, to suffer under the most tyrannical of all despotisms; there is something in the very name of the party, with which they have hitherto acted, that capacitates them, and inclines them to its support." Now, Mr. Ignoramus! where did you learn that the Scandinavian, in their native land, suffer under the most tyrannical of all despotisms? Did you hear it from some hobgoblin, or read it in the stars, when overcharged with the fees and whiskey of the Democratic conference, you might your way home at midnight? Surely it must have been brought to your obscure mind, by some extraordinary imagination, as it is well known to every one, even slightly acquainted with foreign governments, that in Europe, the Scandinavian countries, by their institutions, come as near to Republicanism, as does Switzerland, England and Holland; yes, Norway, perhaps more so by its constitution of 1814.

A distinguished American Traveler of late, acknowledges them facts in his "travels," and speaks very favorably of Scandinavian liberty. What a difference, only between the institutions of Scandinavia, and the despotic reign of Russia, Austria, Prussia, Italy and Spain, yes, even France, of today. Suffice it to say that the Scandinavians, know more of Republicanism, when they come here, than does any efficient Hibernian of the Times, after he gets whipped in by the present Democratic rule, to write for that sheet. When that scribbler talks of "many who can even the sacred term of freedom, and liberty, as a cover for treason," he, in using "simplicity," put to my meaning of his meaning, is very unmercifully, and unkindly referring to the State-holders of the South, the Pseudo-Democracy of the North, and the whole American Negro Democracy of our days.

Proceeding to speak of the "repeated insults, which they have been called to bear," he goes it blind, and gives us the main fact for his assertion, that because the only Scandinavian, who holds office in Cook County, (1) was made attentive to the impropriety of empannelling a coroner's jury of negroes to try the interests of the city, in a case where the authorities were concerned, the Scandinavians of Chicago, were insulted—what an assumption!

The answer of the defeat of one of our country—men at the nomination in the Sixth Ward, has been so truly stated and justly defined, in a reply in the city papers of yesterday, that nothing farther is necessary. The beer and whisky of the Democratic candidate for the same office, and the illegal voting done all that, nothing else.

Again, this World, be profound co-operator in the Times goes on to misstate that, the Scandinavians asked the Convention of last Saturday, to allot to their candidate the nomination for the office of Clerk of Recorder's Court, but could not get it on account of Wentworth's ill-will to the Scandinavians! There was no such thing asked by the Scandinavians, and they did not even wish for it, nor did the Scandinavian delegates vote for it, not because their countrymen who wanted the office, is not by his merits and capabilities enabled and qualified to fill it; on the contrary, he is one of our best men well known and much respected, but because the Scandinavians did not deem it good policy to demand such a remunerative office to be given to one of them for the next five years, just as they were beginning to claim their share in the City Government. Offices of a year's duration, and more under the eyes of the public, would give to their good men more opportunities to distinguish themselves and convince the community that the time has come when the Scandinavians ought to take part in the City Government, in the same relative proportions to their numbers as the Germans.

In winding up his intelligent essay, the Scandinavian writer exclaims, "The eyes of the Scandinavians have been opened to the delusion, and the spell that bound them has been broken, and they can no longer be used as blind instruments of the Black Republican party." Poor man; what a delusion to himself to believe for a second, that such harangues and imposition as his, such silly things published in the columns of a disreputable paper, would be the means of affecting a split amongst the Republican Scandinavians of this city! and bring any of them to disgrace himself so far as to come to the assistance of the Times, the Border Ruffians, the corrupt officeseekers, and the hungry applicants. No demagogues! never shall the Scandinavians be seen in such company. Your false game is detected, and it will not win even the first stepper. Next time you attempt to split or convert the Scandinavians, get most employ better materials and engage better informed writers, and then your gang can't effect nothing. The Scandinavians know their position.

A FREE BORN SCANDINAVIAN.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19th, 1856.

Reflections of a Letter.

Our friend McClernand, residing at Springfield, sends us a review of McClernand's letter, which appeared in the *Register* of the 16th. The puff of the letter in the same paper was written, it is understood, by McClernand himself. What a modest man. The Review will be found on the 3d page of to-day's issue.

Official Expose of the Oxford Frauds.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Feb. 6, 1856.

To the Editor of the Democrat:

The undersigned was appointed by the territorial legislature, one of the commissioners to take the census of all the white male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age, in the township of Oxford and Shawnee, in the county of Johnson; and having discharged that duty, I has reported to the Governor as follows:

Whole number of inhabitants over 21 years of age in Oxford - - - - 429

Of which only fourteen stated their residence prior to April 5, 1857.

Whole number of inhabitants over 21 years of age in Shawnee - - - - 115

Of which only forty-eight date their residence prior to April 5, 1857.

The vote returned from Oxford township at the January election was about 750.

The vote returned from Shawnee township at the January election was 664.

CHARLES MAYO, Com'r.

This is the official expose of the far famed Oxford and Shawnee frauds. It is a fair specimen of scoundrelism in behalf of the President, for the sake of the South in Kansas.

Rough and Peculiar Incidents.

TREMENDOUS GAS EXPLOSION,

At the Sixth Street Methodist Church.

LIST OF THOSE KILLED

[From the Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday morning]

The city was startled early last evening by the news that a disastrous explosion of gas had occurred at the Sixth Street Methodist Church, situated at the south side of Sixth street, between Vine and Race, near the latter. The most alarming rumors were afloat. Over a large portion of the city the report and shock of the explosion has been heard and felt. It was known to many that a "Revival" was in progress in the church, and that large congregations were nightly gathered there. Proceedings were thought to be in progress, filled to overflowing with mortar dust. So far as one could judge from the appearance of things by the light of a lantern, there was hardly a plank of the floors, a lath of the walls, or a seat, but was thoroughly shivered. The windows were broken to atoms, the rubbish in places heaped as high as the ceiling, and floors ripped into splintered wood. The sexton, Mr. Reese, and family lived in the basement, and their rooms were the scene of a most terrible crash. Bedsteads, bedding and carpets huddled about in curious piles. The bible was hurled forth from the pulpit, and the water pitcher and goblet overthrown and knocked to pieces and the joints of pipe lay scattered about. The windows were nearly annihilated, and it is feared that the walls, which were very substantially built, were shaken until cracked. The whole floor had been lifted several inches and the vibration of the building was as if it had tottered to the throe of an earthquake.

The explosion took place just about seven o'clock, before many persons had reached the church, and ladies who had been in the vestry, found the smell of gas so strong that they retreated, so that but few persons were in the church when the disaster occurred.

Mrs. Hook and son and daughter, Mrs. H. is a poor but worthy woman, who was in one of the class rooms engaged in sewing carpets for the Church. She lived on the south side of Court street, near Elm. Both her legs are badly fractured. One of them, we are informed, was pierced by a splinter. It is thought that her injured limbs may be amputated, and that if will be impossible for her to survive the operation. Indeed, it was deemed probable that she could not live through last night. She is a widow, and her children, a son and daughter, were with her, and are among the wounded. The boy, whose age perhaps is twelve years, has a compound fracture of the right thigh. The girl was severely hurt, but not seriously injured.

Mr. T. D. Williams, a middle aged man, was in the vestry at the moment of the accident, and had an ankle so sprained as to be unable to walk.

Mr. V. Williams, a youth, was badly burned in the face.

The Rev. Daniel Kinney, President of the Methodist Protestant Conference, had just arrived in the city, and was standing on the pavement in front of the Church, with Rev. Joseph White, pastor of the Dutch and other gentlemen. Mr. Kinney was prostrated by the shock, and a fragment of glass pierced his left eye, destroying it. Mr. White was overthrown, and got off with a crushed nose and bruised knee.

Mrs. Hummel and son, who reside on Outlot street, were in the entry, and were amid the wreck. She suffers from a broken ankle and many slight bruises, and her son, a youth, was badly hurt.

Mr. Reese, and Mr. Chas. Meeds, who was with him trying to discover where the gas was escaping, escaped uninjured, but were badly bruised, but not dangerously, scorched and bruised.

Mr. R. Wolsey, a messenger of the Valentine Express Company, coming down town from his supper at the Southgate House, heard the alarm of fire and the screams of the ladies, and rushed into the Church to help put out the fire. He ran to the preacher's desk, and caught up a pitcher of water standing there, and as he did so was startled by a voice in the fire, when amid the flames, roar and crash of the explosion he lost consciousness, and knew nothing more until dragged out of the wreck. He is severely hurt, but not in a dangerous condition.

Mrs. John H. Gossett, Mrs. D. A. Hall and Miss Hattie Hunter, all of whom were in the vestry, were cut by fragments of glass and bits of timber flying from the windows and floors.

From the force of the explosion, the gas must have been escaping for a long time, and the partitions, the space between the earth and the ground floor, and between the ceiling of the basement and the floor above, must have been densely filled with gas. How gas enough to have exploded with such terrific power could have accumulated about the building, is most remarkable, and must we presume, remain a mystery. However, the gas-fitters had only recently been at work in the church, which, during last summer and autumn, was remodeled, and, with the exception of the old walls, which were better than new, constructed anew, at an expense of several thousand dollars. The upper part of the building was dedicated but last Sunday.

The ladies who first entered the basement last night, complained of the smell of gas, and took refuge from it in the room of Mr. Reese. Mr. Reese, with Mr. Charles Meeds, commenced a search for the place where the gas escaped, and held the taper used in lighting gas at every point where they thought it might be. All last night gas was supplied in the store to the metre, when the gas commenced running along the floor of the entry, the fire gliding about in a flickering blaze. The sexton alarmed, ran for a bucket of water which he threw on the fire, Mrs. Gerrard, who was just entering the church, ran into the street, as also did two or three others who were about the entry way. As they poured out of the door it was followed by the confusion with Messrs. Reese and others attended to the fire. Mrs. R. feared an explosion, and with great presence of mind, called upon Mrs. Houston and Mrs Danks to leave themselves by running with her out the back way, the front door having just been closed. They were so quick that they were out of the church and over the fence separating it from a dwelling house to the west, when the explosion took place. A volley of glass and splinters struck them; many sharp fragments of glass striking their bonnets and sticking fast. Mr. Meads describes the explosion as taking place while he and the sexton were in the act of throwing water to put out the fire that was flying about the floor. He felt himself stunned and bruised, and standing in a fog of blue-flame, coupled with a sense of suffocation, and it was some time before he could consider what had happened, or take means to extricate himself. The front door, which had been closed, however, was blown out, and egress was easy. Mrs. Hook was found, mangled and bleeding, amid the confused remnants of the furniture of the room, and of the room itself, in which she had been sitting.

At least three thousand dollars will be required, we presume, to repair damages. The floor is the greatest, as the church was newly furnished throughout.

The concussion of the explosion was tremendous. Several persons who were seated at supper-tables a square distant from the scene, were thrown from their seats. Glass was broken in adjoining houses. A gentleman seated in a parlor at the corner of Sixth and Race streets, says the report was as if a cannon had been fired under the window by which he was seated. The report was distinctly heard at the corner of Broadway and Liberty streets—more than a mile. We do not remember that we ever before recorded the history of an affair so singular and frightful as this.

Border Ruffians in Washington.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1856.

This is my first appearance in Washington this session. I cannot step into the street without being reminded of the villainies of which Kansas has been the theatre.

"Hell is empty, and all the devils are here."

Lecompton, the headquarters of Border Ruffianism, must be abandoned, for all the notorious characters that I remember to have seen there during the sitting of the infamous Calhoun Convention meet me at every corner. They congregate in large numbers at the "Kirkwood." Just round the corner, off the avenue, in Twelfth street, they have hired a hall which they use as a headquarters. They meet there and hold their drunken councils. They number about 100. Among them are the following: John Calhoun, Judge Otto, J. F. Carr, J. J. Clarkson, John A. Halderman, S. Denman, Boyle Ewing, Wm. H. Russell, Judge Walker, Gardner Walker, "Jack Henderson," J. B. Garrett, Alex. Johnson, Wm. Weir, Wilder Emory.

Nearly all the above hold some office under the Government, or expect something. The following is the programme of some of these worthies, which I send you, as I am sure none of your regular correspondents will be likely to get, as they are not as well acquainted with the favorites of Mr. Buchanan as I am.

J. J. Clarkson, the bearer of the Lecompton Constitution to this city, is the present Postmaster of Leavenworth. He wants to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Gen. Denver to the Governorship of the Territory. Mr. Denver will be here next week, and it is expected that shortly after the progress is made out by the Secretary of State, Mr. Denver accepted the Secretaryship of Kansas and Nebraska Territories, without performing the duties, will be required to go to Kansas, his commission, as his services are not thought to be much available in Kansas. He still expects that the Lecompton Constitution will be forced through Congress, in which event he will declare the Free Democracy Legislature elected, and through them he expects himself to be United States Senator, which will permit him to reside in Washington, out of harm's way. When Congress is not in session, he will probably devote his time to fashionable society, filling himself with mint julips and champagne.

The last fact alone is proof that he is not a legal resident of that Territory, the people of which he claims the right to represent in the United States Senate!

Anti-Lecompton Demonstration in New York.

Five Thousand Douglas Democrats Present.

From the N. Y. Tribune Feb. 18th, 1856.

The Chinese Assembly Rooms were crowded last evening by a large and intelligent gathering of citizens, without respect to party, assembled to hear the history of the bleeding wrongs against Kansas told by one of its chief Territorial officers, appointed by his pond by the present Administration. The hall was crowded soon after 7 o'clock, and many left without the hope to gain admittance, though the notice of the meeting had been limited, and the weather was exceedingly cold. At 7 1-2 o'clock Mr. Redpath, editor of *The Freeman's Journal*, called the meeting to order, and nominated the Hon. George Bancroft to preside. The nomination was received with loud cheers.

Mr. Bancroft said: The first duty that claims our attention is the perusal of the resolutions of the meeting. I beg leave, therefore, to read to you the names of those gentlemen, among whom are Democrats of the oldest standing, the longest service, and of the utmost constancy and fidelity to the true principles of Democracy and freedom. The Germans of the city, too, were burning with indignation at the thought that the system by which the liberties of Germany has been suppressed, should be brought into effect in these free United States.

Mr. Bancroft then read the list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, the announcement of which was received with loud applause.

[Among the list we observe the names of ex-Mayor W. F. Havemeyer; Jas. A. McMaster, editor *Freeman's Journal*; E. G. Masseros, editor of *Courrier des Etats Unis*; O. Ottendiefer, editor *Staats Zeitung*; Geo. B. Butler, ex-editor *Journal of Commerce*; Edward C. West, and other prominent influential Democrats.]

Hon. Geo. Bancroft first addressed the vast audience which numbered full 5,000 men. He began by saying, that the principle of forcing the Lecompton Constitution on an unwilling people, is diametrically at war with the fundamental principles of Democracy. The same principles also that lie at the bottom of this attempt to defraud the people of Kansas of their rights are dangerous, if not fatal for liberty and property, and in their tendencies lead straight toward disorder and despotism. [Applause.] The delay which has attended our assembling has enabled me to ascertain that the voice of the Conservative body of the men of property, of standing and of wealth in this city, is and must be by the necessity of the case opposed to a system so revolutionary and disorganizing. The Democracy can not but stand firm on this point. A thousand witnesses present themselves to the bosom of every true-hearted Democrat, warning him not to resist with all his power the imposition of a Constitution on a people that abhors that Constitution, at the point of the bayonet.—The foreign people who become our enfranchised, to whom we hold out the hand of welcome and fellowship, are those who know what true freedom is. Europe under foot, and know it is a complicity between the Central Government and a miserable minority in the several States. We receive also for our encouragement to-night, various letters from men worthy of our highest esteem in the country, and every where throughout the land; one from the illustrious Senator from Illinois [applause] Stephen A. Douglas [tremendous and cheers]. I must ask the liberty of reading it to you:

LETTER FROM THE HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to address the Democracy of New York, on Friday night, in opposition to the effort being made to force Kansas into the Union as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, and have nothing more until dragged out of the wreck. He is severely hurt, but not in a dangerous condition.

Mrs. John H. Gossett, Mrs. D. A. Hall and Miss Hattie Hunter, all of whom were in the vestry, were cut by fragments of glass and bits of timber flying from the windows and floors.

From the force of the explosion, the gas must have been escaping for a long time, and the partitions, the space between the earth and the ground floor, and between the ceiling of the basement and the floor above, must have been densely filled with gas. How gas enough to have exploded with such terrific power could have accumulated about the building, is most remarkable, and must we presume, remain a mystery. However, the gas-fitters had only recently been at work in the church, which, during last summer and autumn, was remodeled, and, with the exception of the old walls, which were better than new, constructed anew, at an expense of several thousand dollars. The upper part of the building was dedicated but last Sunday.

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Interesting from Washington.

Meeting of the Kansas Committee—Another Defeat of the Republicans.

From the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1856.

The special committee on the admission of Kansas held their second meeting this evening, all the members present. The chairman stated that he had not yet obtained from the State Department the official record called for at the last meeting. A string of resolutions were then presented to the black republicans. The first was that it was necessary to examine into the causes of Kansas. Mr. Harris, of Illinois, considered it important to ascertain if there was a sufficient population for a State. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, objected on the ground that the inquiry was not called for by the resolution of the House, and that, however important it might have been under other circumstances to ascertain that there was a population equal to the apportionment of at least one member, all this had been settled in the case of Kansas long since. The resolution was tabled.

The second resolution was to inquire into the apportionment and registration of voters. This was also tabled as unnecessary, as the official facts would be procured from the State Department.

Another resolution in effect called for an inquiry into the legality of the return of election of each member of the Legislature which formed the law authorizing the election of delegates to the Convention. This was opposed by the majority on the ground of its absurdity. What, for instance, would be thought of an inquiry into the election of each member of a Legislature which elected a Senator. A resolution to inquire whether or not a rebellion existed in Kansas was also tabled.

A more detailed report of the meeting may, however, prove interesting. Mr. Mecllt, of Vermont, submitted the following resolutions, and stated that he and his friends considered it a test vote as to the action of the committee in allowing witnesses to be subpœned and testimony taken:

Resolved, That in order to comply with the order of the House under which this committee was organized, which required that we should inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of said Lecompton Constitution, and the laws under which the same was originated, and also whether the same is republican and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas, the chairman be, he authorized to have summoned to appear before the committee the following named persons—viz: Governor Robert J. Walker, General John Calhoun, Hon. F. P. Stanton and John D. Henderson, to testify to all such facts as they have knowledge of, and to produce all such documents, papers, votes and returns as have any relation to the election of delegates to the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, or to any election subsequently held in the Territory of Kansas.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, stated it is distinctly understood that his vote on the above resolution, is not to be considered a test vote as to whether he will endorse the sentiments of said resolution. He wished first to have the documentary evidence that can be

Miscellaneous.

E. MOFFIT

G. T. ATKINSON

Has removed to the large and splendid Store,

79.....Lake Street.....79

Four Doors West from Old Store,

Where he is prepared to meet his old and new customers with the

Largest and Best Selected Stock in Chicago,

consisting of

BEER, CLARK AND EVERY STYLE OF

Trimmings.

EMBROIDERIES—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

FRINGES, GIMPS AND RIBBONS.

FANCY GOODS & TOILET ARTICLES.

—ALSO—

Shirts, of every Style and Quality.

And other articles, at the great variety to enumerate.

☞ I shall be receiving, daily, SPRING STYLES of many of the above named articles, after

N. B.—Upper Floors to the Building to Rent.

fe23

REPLENISHED!

GEORGE E. CONSDON'S

PHILADELPHIA

Boot and Shoe Store,

(LATE OF THE CORNER POST.)

No. 56 Clark Street.....Chicago.

THIS SUBSCRIBER NOT BEING ABLE, owing to the large increase in his business, to attend personally to the wants of his numerous customers, has been induced to establish a Branch Store in the above location, where he will be pleased to see his friends and the public generally, who may favor him with their patronage.

In conducting the business, it shall ever be the aim of the proprietor to keep the choicest assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES MANUFACTURED, and to offer such inducements to purchasers, that the most discriminating in economy, as well as those who look for the best fashionable goods, will find it to their interest to call.

GIVE SATISFACTION TO THE PURCHASER.

He would call especial attention to the

LADIES',

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

Custom Made Work,

And assortment can be had upon selling, at all times, Custom Made

Fine French Calf and Patent Leather Boots,

PUMPS AND GAITERS, OXFORD TIES, ETC.

He would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and hopes by strict attention to business, and constancy to his counter, to merit such a continuance of the patronage of the public.

fe21-1y-ad13 GEO. E. CONSDON.

EXCHANGE ON

NEW YORK,

PHILADELPHIA,

ST. LOUIS,

CINCINNATI,

For sale by

fe9-1f-ad100 E. E. WILLARD & YOUNG,

74 Dearborn st., near the P. O.

PURE WINES!

PORT, MADEIRA, SHERRY, ETC.,

Of superior quality for medicinal use, for sale by

J. H. REED & CO.,

Druggists and Apothecaries, 114 & 116 Lake street.

CHICAGO

Homeopathic Pharmacy and Bookstore,

168 CLARK STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, a complete assortment of Medicines, Books, Cases, and all other articles required in the Homeopathic practice. Physicians supplied with

DAILY TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 23.

The Book Trade.

CLEARANCE for 1858.

CULVER & WILSON'S, NO. 134 LAKE STREET.

AMERICAN.

...ENGLISH TO BE SOLD...

...WILSON will supply the above, as well as ...

...Stock, at the ...

...Store, ...

...Art Journal; ...

...Dickens' House-...

...Mrs. Ellis's ...

...Marchesa, Lizzie's ...

...Bell and Lily; A STORY

OR, THE GOLDEN RULE.—A STORY ...

...Will Osborne's Wife, ...

...and will be found ...

...Will be sent by mail, ...

CULVER & WILSON,

134 Lake street.

The Legal Profession and Business Men:

D. S. COOK & CO. HAVING COMPLETED ...

...to the Secretary of State, ...

THE STATUTES OF ILLINOIS,

...the Supreme Court, ...

...Lee Counties, ...

...Boarding.

...STREET—BOARDING ...

...BOARD.—A GEN-...

...Piano, in a private family, ...

...Two gentlemen can be ...

...Let or Lease.

...STEAM POWER TO RENT. ...

...MASTIC FRONT ...

...VERY DESIRABLE ...

...—A ROOM, 30x62 ...

...ATTEND.—F. ...

...STORE NO. 74 LAKE ...

...eral Notices.

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...UAL MEETING of ...

...J. H. BOSWORTH, ...

...D. B. FOSS & CO., ...

...ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, ...

...and Holiday Sales of '57-8.

...Large Octavo Illustrated Series.

...Dantes. ...

...Belle and Lily; A STORY

OR, THE GOLDEN RULE.—A STORY ...

...Will Osborne's Wife, ...

...and will be found ...

...Will be sent by mail, ...

CULVER & WILSON,

134 Lake street.

Special Notices.

☞ There is no subtle influence ...

...stomach as a remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc., ...

...equal to Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. ...

...has performed cures almost too great to believe, were it not ...

...for the undoubted evidence that establishes the fact beyond ...

...doubt. It is, in truth, the greatest remedy known for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, or a general debility that so often baffles the skill of our most eminent physicians.

Dr. Stanford has been, for a long time one of the most eminent physicians of New York, and it is said many of his cures were treated with the Bitters with such remarkable success that he has been induced to offer it as a family medicine, and in the world have the benefit of its operation. Those who are troubled with costiveness, sour stomach, dizziness, heartburn, fever, and dysentery, when the weather changes, or the like, would save physicians' bills, and days, perhaps years of suffering. (See advertisement.) nd4tm

☞ Hostetter's Stomach Bitters correct the appetite, impart a tone to the system, fortify against fever and all impure secretions, regulate the bowels, give to the strength of body and vigor of mind. For Dyspepsia and dyspeptic symptoms, they are the wonder of the afflicted. In all cases of Indigency, Dizziness, Prostration, great fatigue and general debility, as an antidote, they are the most patient finds relief. No family can afford to be without Hostetter's Bitters. They require no system. Sold by the quart bottles by Druggists and dealers generally.

fe5-4d&wtf

$1,000 REWARD.—Having purchased of Dr. Hiles (son-in-law of Dr. James) the only recipe which Dr. James was in preparing the Extract of Columbo Tonic for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Chills, Coughs and Colds, and finding greatly improved the chances of incorporating with it other potent vegetable agents, and thereby of such as will furnish a more speedy relief and cure in all those difficulties, as well as to render a Bronchial affection, I now offer the above reward to any one who will show me a case that cannot be cured by the preparation, now for sale at No. 181 State street, Chicago. It is a speedy and permanent manner than, by the old mixture. I have been at Rahl. DR. G. E. GILBERT,

181 State street, Chicago.

P. S.—Dr. James is fully satisfied that such is the case, and hence is it that he is making it known in the papers: if it is not what it is represented to be, the money will be returned; and if that is not sufficient to show all that I am making a better article, I will, when desired, send with each bottle (free of charge) Dr. James' own recipe, with directions as used by himself.

DR. GILBERT.

TO CURE A COLD.—A RECIPE THAT HARDLY EVER FAILS.—Now, while winter, with its burthen of Colds and Coughs, is with us, we think a remedy that will relieve such troublesome ailments should be highly prized, and all who know the worth of this remedy will do as we do—prize it deeply. Take a dessert spoon of Dr. Baldwin's Pectoral Invigorator, and it will give you great relief; but stay under cover or you will find, as we have often done, that it will relieve you of your cold. For sale by all druggists. (See advertisement.)

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—D. COWLES & Co., Proprietors and Manufacturers of Wilson's Patent Artificial Leg—the best and most perfect leg ever invented. Has first premium received and diploma awarded by the Cook County Agricultural Society, held at Chicago in the Fall of 1857. Patent granted Sept. 8th, 1857. Manufactory, 238 Lake street, corner of Wells; Room No. 21, Merchants' Exchange. P. O. Box 2535. fe7-3m

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!—DR. CHEESEMAN'S Improved Female Pills, Dr. Cheeseman, M.D., Physician, New York City. The combinations of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and successful practice. They are still in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruation, Obstructions, Leucorrhœa, or "Whites," after all other remedies have been tried in vain. Explicit directions, which should be carefully observed, accompany each box. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address, in confidence, DR. CHEESEMAN, 67 Canal street, New York. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

PROFESSOR HASKELL'S ELECTRIC OIL.—A supply of this wonderful and celebrated remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Burns, Scalds, Painful Menstruation, Pain in the Side, Chest or Limbs, and all pains in the human frame in twenty minutes. For Chronic Sore Throat, it has positively no rival. Thousands of testimonials of its cures can be shown at our office, and hand shortly from the only remedy ever put on sale for any such diseases. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Office, Wheeler, Druggist, 78 Water street, Chicago. Also for sale at the agents here. For sale at wholesale by all Druggists and Dealers. Try everything else, then get one paper and be relieved.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE the attention of Hotel Keepers, Proprietors of Eating Houses, Caterers for Clubs, Messrs. Lea & Perrins' Sauce is a condiment which is a test of Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce. The condiment by its very name is the almost the highest rank as a pleasant, palatable, and wholesome sauce for Fish, Game, Soups, Hot and cold Meats, Gravies, &c., &c., [illegible] that is of universal use in the cuisine of the day.

The unanimous "testimonial" of both sides of the Atlantic speak loudly of its merits; and the fact that it received the only Medal awarded to Foreign Sauces at the New York Exhibition attests the estimation in which it is held by those talented with special reference to their ability to judge of the excellence of condiments, as well as by the public at large. Any other popular Sauce in the market unprincipled parties are offering for sale as spurious Sauce by simply copying the superscription of "Lea & Perrins," the only proprietors of the Original and Genuine.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Agents, New York.

ff-1y Sole Agents in the United States for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

This is one of the best institutions in the country, and the very best place for young men to spend their winter evenings. P. R. Spencer's Writing Classes are now in progress. Students can enter at any time, day or evening. Ladies' Class from 2 to 4 P.M. See advertisement in to-morrow's issue. Rooms, 81 Clark street, opposite Court House. 2-3

Educational.

NORTH-WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGE, AT EVANSTON,

Twelve Miles North of Chicago,

SPRING TERM WILL COMMENCE MARCH 1st.

THE COURSE OF STUDY IN THIS Institution combines in the highest degree conferred by any Female College in the United States. Location of Arts and Collegiate Literature.

For information address

W. P. JONES, A.M., President.

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BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHAIN OF

National Mercantile Colleges,

LOCATED AT:

Chicago, Illinois.....69 Clark street.
Cleveland, O.....Superior, cor. Seneca st.
Buffalo, N.Y.....Main and Seneca sts.
Detroit, Mich.....Fort, cor. Griswold st.
Milwaukie, Wis.....No. 19 Wisconsin street.

[illegible]

BRYANT & STRATTON.

RE-OPENING OF Mirasole's Dancing Academy.

S. G. MIRASOLE, IN RETURNING Thanks to his friends and patrons, begs leave to announce that he has re-opened his Dancing Academy, at the old location, No. 156 and No. 158 Randolph street.

M. Mirasole takes pleasure in informing the public that he has formed a long residence in this city.

Private Lessons will be given at the residences of the Parties who may desire.

Juvenile Classes will be attended to Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

Parties and Balls attending there will be furnished with Music, at their residences or elsewhere, on reasonable terms.

Terms and Other Music furnished for Parties.

☞ Circulars, with a copy of the Academy, sent to all applicants. Chicago, Oct. 1, 1857.—d

B-R-O-N-C-H-I-A-L

TROCHES

BROWN'S

BRONCHIAL TROCHES

THESE OCCUPY AND YOUNG LADIES, allowed to function in the Use of Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Hoarseness, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and the Various Throat Affections, to which

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS

are liable, in whom they will be found invaluable, for Clearing and Giving Power to the Voice.

Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

B-O-S-T-O-N

RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS, IN-CLUDING Horse Covers, Gun Blankets, Gossamer Cloths, Tents, Dresses for Artists, Grooms and Travel, at Manufacturers' prices, by

JNO. B. TOBIN & CO.,

fe5-1y 38 South Water st., up Stairs.

Dentistry.

...Dentist, ...

...Clark street, ...

...Chicago. ...

...Dr. Taylor ...

...Dr. Taylor ...

...Dr. Taylor

Legal Notices.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of a principal note executed by James F. Joslyn to the undersigned, bearing date January 1st, 1856, and secured by a mortgage of even date therewith, upon the premises hereinafter described, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1856, in Book 10 of Mortgages, page 107, and the interest having been duly demanded, and default made in the payment thereof, and the undersigned, the legal holder of said note and mortgage, having elected to declare the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage to be due and payable, by reason of such default, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, will, on Monday, the 2d day of March, A. D. 1857, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said County of Cook, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all of the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated in the County of Cook, State of Illinois, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered one (1) and two (2) in Block number one (1) in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the south fractional quarter of section number nineteen (19), in Township thirty-nine (39) north of range number fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, according to the plat of said subdivision recorded in the Recorder's office of said County of Cook, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1856, in book 11 of Deeds, page 311; and reserving and excepting from the above conveyance the right of way for the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Canal street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Harrison street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of the south line of Canal street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Harrison street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Polk street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Harrison street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Polk street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Taylor street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Polk street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Taylor street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Van Buren street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Taylor street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Van Buren street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Jackson street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Van Buren street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Jackson street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Adams street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Jackson street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Adams street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Monroe street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Adams street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Monroe street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Madison street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Monroe street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Madison street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Randolph street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Madison street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Randolph street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Lake street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Randolph street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Lake street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Water street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Lake street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Water street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Kinzie street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Water street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Kinzie street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of North Water street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Kinzie street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of North Water street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of North street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of North Water street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of North street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Indiana street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of North street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Indiana street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Division street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Indiana street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Division street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Kingsbury street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Division street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Kingsbury street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Ohio street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Kingsbury street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Ohio street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Erie street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Ohio street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Erie street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Huron street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Erie street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Huron street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Superior street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Huron street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Superior street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Chicago avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Superior street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Chicago avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of North avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Chicago avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of North avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Division street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of North avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Division street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Webster street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Division street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Webster street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Fullerton avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Webster street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Fullerton avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Armitage avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Fullerton avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Armitage avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of North Branch street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Armitage avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of North Branch street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Belmont avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of North Branch street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Belmont avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Addison street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Belmont avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Addison street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Irving Park street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Addison street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Irving Park street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Berteau avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Irving Park street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Berteau avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Grace street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Berteau avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Grace street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Irving Park street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Grace street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Irving Park street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Addison street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Irving Park street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Addison street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Belmont avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Addison street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Belmont avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of North Branch street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Belmont avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of North Branch street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Armitage avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of North Branch street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Armitage avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Chicago avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Armitage avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Chicago avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of North avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Chicago avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of North avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Division street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of North avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Division street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Webster street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Division street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Webster street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Fullerton avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Webster street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Fullerton avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Armitage avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Fullerton avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Armitage avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of North Branch street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Armitage avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of North Branch street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Belmont avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of North Branch street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Belmont avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Addison street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Belmont avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Addison street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Irving Park street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Addison street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Irving Park street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Berteau avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Irving Park street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Berteau avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Grace street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Berteau avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Grace street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Irving Park street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Grace street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Irving Park street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Addison street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Irving Park street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Addison street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Belmont avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Addison street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Belmont avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of North Branch street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Belmont avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of North Branch street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Armitage avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of North Branch street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Armitage avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Chicago avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Armitage avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Chicago avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of North avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Chicago avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of North avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Division street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of North avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Division street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Webster street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Division street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Webster street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Fullerton avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Webster street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Fullerton avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Armitage avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Fullerton avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Armitage avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of North Branch street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Armitage avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of North Branch street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Belmont avenue, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of North Branch street, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Belmont avenue, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Addison street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Belmont avenue, and all that portion of said lots in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, bounded on the north by the south line of Addison street, on the east by the west line of Clinton street, on the south by the north line of Irving Park street, and on the west by the east line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, being north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Reserve, and south of Irving Park